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CATALOG

ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>
800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>
800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
800-851-3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>
800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>
800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

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OJP also consists of five program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

<http://www.nicic.org>
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>.

To become a registered user of NCJRS, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.

To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, go to <http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, go to <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

Contents

The *Catalog* contains five sections:

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Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000
800-851-3420

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Share at: <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>

Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

Corrections

Education and Correctional Populations

Caroline Wolf Harlow
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 195670

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ecp.htm>.

Compares educational attainment of State and Federal prison inmates, jail inmates, and probationers with that of the general population. Educational attainment also is examined demographically (e.g., gender, race/ethnicity, age, citizenship, and military service), socially, and economically. For example, 68 percent of State prison inmates (of whom 40 percent were male and 42 percent were female) had not earned a high school diploma. This BJS Special Report also describes the availability of educational programs to inmates in prisons and jails and their participation in educational and vocational programs since admission. Findings are based on analyses of more than 10 data sets from BJS and the U.S. Department of Education.

HIV in Prisons, 2000

Laura M. Maruschak
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 196023

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/hivp00.htm>.

Provides the number of HIV-positive and active AIDS cases among prisoners held in each State and the Federal prison systems at yearend 2000. Based on the 2000 Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities, this BJS Bulletin presents prison data on the number of AIDS-related deaths, HIV-testing policies, statistics for women and men with AIDS, comparisons to AIDS rates in the general population, and the 25 facilities holding the largest number of HIV-positive inmates. The census shows that the overall rate of confirmed AIDS among the Nation's prison population (0.52 percent) was about 4 times the rate of the U.S. general population (0.13 percent).

Jail Planning and Expansion: Local Officials and Their Roles

James R. Robertson
National Institute of Corrections

2003. 43 pp. ACCN 198691

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 017831. Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2003/017831.pdf>.

Describes a process to help elected officials and other policymakers develop jail facilities. This document outlines all participants' roles, the decisions they make, and the products they create. The facility development process includes steps to plan, locate, design, construct, and open a new jail—or expand an old one. This process was developed by local policymakers, builders, architects, city and county planners, and criminal justice professionals who have experienced the challenges and rewards of using (or not using) this process firsthand. The 16 steps of the process are contained within 5 overlapping phases and the discussion of each step lists the major work activities and the products developed within it.

Courts

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2001: With trends 1982–2001, Reconciled Data

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 35 pp. NCJ 197104

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fccp01.htm>.

Describes the processing of defendants in the Federal criminal justice system. This BJS report, the latest in the annual Federal Criminal Case Processing series, examines several topics, including the number and disposition of suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys, the number of arrests for Federal offenses, the number of defendants in cases filed in U.S. district courts, sanctions imposed on criminal defendants, the number of persons under Federal correctional supervision (probation, parole, supervised release, and incarceration), and annual trends in Federal criminal case processing. For example, from 1994 to 2001, the proportion of defendants sentenced to prison increased from 65 percent to 74 percent.

Juvenile Drug Courts: Strategies in Practice

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2003. 76 pp. NCJ 197866

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197866.pdf>.

Offers 16 strategies and recommendations for the framework of a juvenile drug court. The concepts are meant to be adapted and implemented to the unique characteristics of each court and the communities it serves. Because juvenile drug courts are relatively young, much remains to be learned about how practitioners can most effectively intervene with youths in a drug court setting. This BJA Monograph—the collaborative effort of the National Drug Court Institute, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and justice professionals across the country—is another step in the evolution of the juvenile drug court field.

State Court Prosecutors in Small Districts, 2001

Carol J. DeFrances

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 10 pp. NCJ 196020

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/scpsd01.htm>.

Presents results from the 2001 National Survey of Prosecutors, which collected data on all chief prosecutors who handled felony cases in State courts of general jurisdiction. This BJS Special Report covers prosecutors' offices that served a district with a population of less than 250,000 (approximately 9 of 10 prosecutor's offices nationwide were found to serve such districts). It summarizes the budgets for prosecutors' offices and profiles their staffs of attorneys, investigators, victim advocates, and support personnel. The Special Report also presents data on threats against staff, prosecution of computer-related crime, the number of felony cases closed, the use of DNA evidence, and the number of juvenile cases proceeded against in criminal court.

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: The Key Components

Bureau of Justice Assistance

2003. 34 pp. NCJ 188154

Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/188154.pdf>.

Provides recommended practices for tribal justice systems to consider as they design, develop, and implement adult drug courts that meet the needs of their communities. Developed by the Tribal Law and Policy Institute in collaboration with the Tribal Advisory Committee, this BJA Monograph is organized around 10 key components that define tribal healing to wellness courts. Each key component includes several recommended practices that provide guidance for implementing each component. The recommended practices serve as a practical yet flexible framework for developing effective wellness courts in vastly different jurisdictions and provide a structure for conducting research and evaluation for program accountability and effectiveness.

Crime Prevention

Reducing Theft at Construction Sites: Lessons From a Problem-Oriented Project

Ronald V. Clarke and Herman Goldstein

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 56 pp. ACCN 194021

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800–421–6770). Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Open=True&Item=804>.

Describes a problem-oriented policing project by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Police Department that addresses theft of appliances at

construction sites. This COPS report reviews the difficulties encountered by police in undertaking problem-oriented projects, focuses on the vital role of crime analysis, and considers ways to strengthen analytic capacity in police departments. Results are based on a detailed analysis of security practices and risks of theft from 25 builders operating in one of the police service districts. The analysis resulted in a recommendation that builders not install appliances until owners took up residence. Delayed installation proved effective, as appliance theft declined and did not move to neighboring districts.

Theft From Cars in Center City Parking Facilities—A Case Study

*Ronald V. Clarke and Herman Goldstein
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*

2003. 52 pp. ACCN 199267

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Open=True&Item=768>.*

Describes a problem-oriented policing project designed to reduce thefts from cars parked in center-city parking facilities in Charlotte, North Carolina. A police analysis of risks and security features showed that risks of theft were much greater in lots than in decks. Greater risk of theft was associated with areas that exhibited inadequate fencing and poor lighting and that went unattended. This COPS report also discusses the difficulties encountered by police during the implementation of the project and ways in which those difficulties can be overcome.

Drugs and Crime

2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring: Annual Report

National Institute of Justice

2003. 220 pp. NCJ 193013

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/193013.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Reports findings on drug use among arrestees and explains how data were obtained through the redesigned Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. ADAM was changed to become more scientifically rigorous (e.g., probability-based sampling, enhanced questionnaire, and standardized data collection procedures) and to generate more information. This NIJ report presents data on

drug use among arrestees in ADAM sites across the United States and explores variations by site and region. Summary tables are included for each site, as are tables that show risk for drug and alcohol dependence, admissions to treatment, and drug market participation. The urinalysis test used in ADAM can identify up to 10 drugs, but this report focuses only on 5 of them: cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, opiates, and PCP.

Juvenile Justice

Juveniles in Court

*Melissa Sickmund
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2003. 32 pp. NCJ 195420

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/courtsum.html#195420>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Summarizes the latest national statistics on juveniles in court and provides an overview of how courts process cases involving juvenile offenders. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's National Report Series, draws on court data and research findings from diverse sources, including OJJDP's National Juvenile Court Data Archive and BJS's National Judicial Reporting Program. It includes information about who is under juvenile court jurisdiction and how juvenile courts transfer juveniles to criminal court and discusses research findings about very young offenders involved with the juvenile court.

OJJDP's Tribal Youth Initiatives

*Kay McKinney
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 193763

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#193763>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Describes OJJDP's activities related to reducing juvenile crime in American Indian and Alaska Native communities through such initiatives as the Tribal Youth Program (TYP), the TYP Mental Health Project, and the Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community and Law Enforcement Project. This OJJDP Bulletin also discusses training and technical assistance and research and evaluation activities that focus on juvenile justice problems in tribal communities. While the violent crime rate for U.S. youth has steadily declined during the past several years, the rate of violent juvenile crime in tribal communities continues to grow.

Prevalence and Development of Child Delinquency

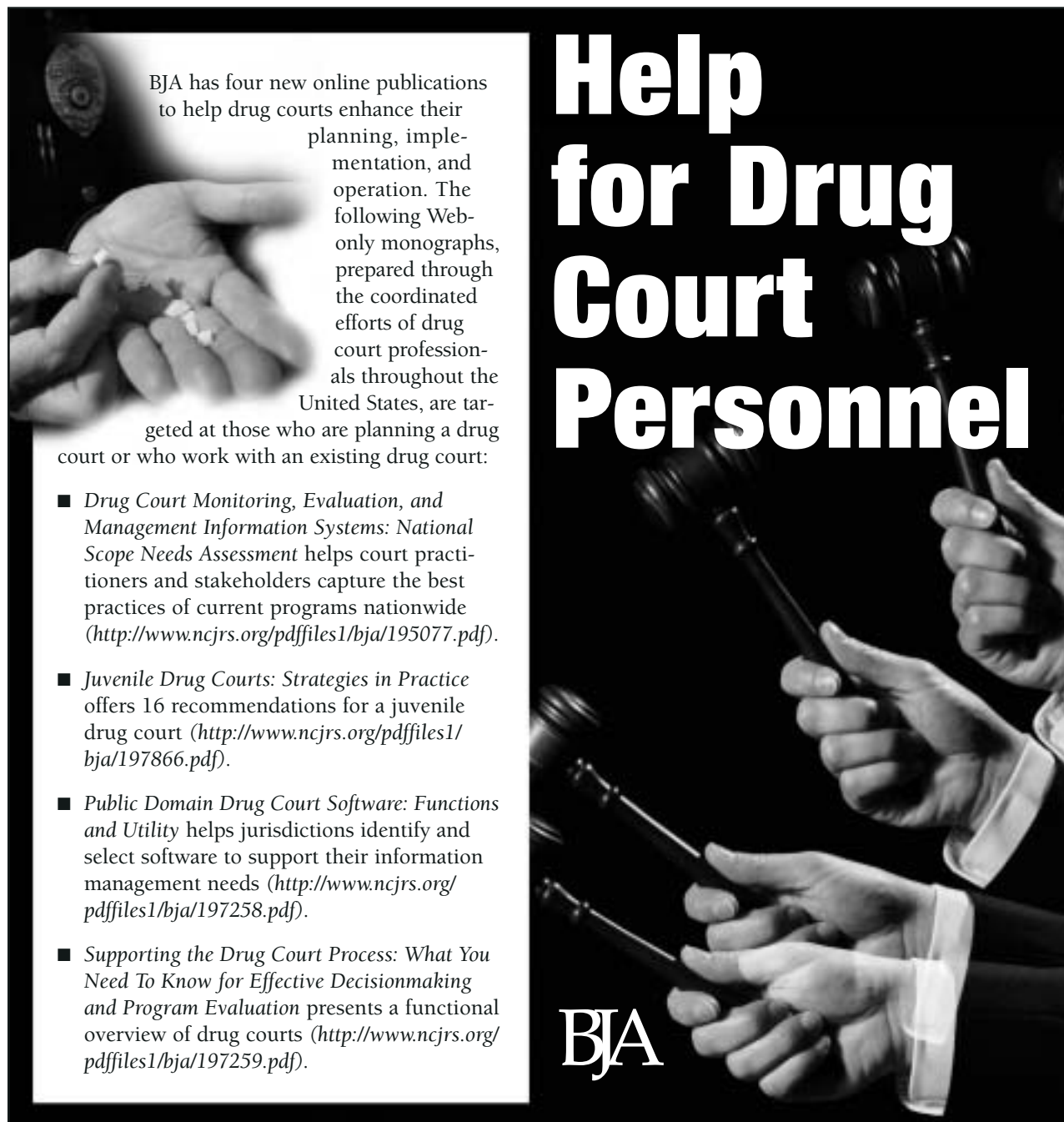
Howard N. Snyder, Rachele C. Espiritu, David Huizinga, Rolf Loeber, and David Petechuk

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 193411

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#193411>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Provides information from official reports and self-reported data to better determine the prevalence of delinquency among offenders between the ages of 7 and 12. This Bulletin, part of OJJDP's Child Delinquency Series, presents the findings of the Study Group on Very Young Offenders. As noted in this Bulletin, increasing numbers of very young offenders are becoming involved with the juvenile justice system. According to the latest data, children younger than 13 are involved in almost 1 in 10 juvenile arrests and account for more than one-third



BJA has four new online publications to help drug courts enhance their planning, implementation, and operation. The following Web-only monographs, prepared through the coordinated efforts of drug court professionals throughout the United States, are targeted at those who are planning a drug court or who work with an existing drug court:

- *Drug Court Monitoring, Evaluation, and Management Information Systems: National Scope Needs Assessment* helps court practitioners and stakeholders capture the best practices of current programs nationwide (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/195077.pdf>).
- *Juvenile Drug Courts: Strategies in Practice* offers 16 recommendations for a juvenile drug court (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197866.pdf>).
- *Public Domain Drug Court Software: Functions and Utility* helps jurisdictions identify and select software to support their information management needs (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197258.pdf>).
- *Supporting the Drug Court Process: What You Need To Know for Effective Decisionmaking and Program Evaluation* presents a functional overview of drug courts (<http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197259.pdf>).

Help for Drug Court Personnel

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of juvenile arrests for arson and nearly one-fifth of juvenile arrests for sex offenses and vandalism.

Treatment, Services, and Intervention Programs for Child Delinquents

Barbara J. Burns, James C. Howell, Janet K. Wiig, Leena K. Augimeri, Brendan C. Welsh, Rolf Loeber, and David Petechuk

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2003. 16 pp. NCJ 193410

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#193410>. Also available free from NCJRS. *Call or write for a copy.*

Analyzes treatment, services, and intervention programs designed for juvenile offenders younger than age 13. Drawing on findings from research conducted by OJJDP's Study Group on Very Young Offenders, this Child Delinquency Series Bulletin explores the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of treatment and services available to child delinquents. This Bulletin also outlines a model for comprehensive interventions and evaluates Canada's approach to child delinquency.

Law Enforcement

How Police Supervisory Styles Influence Patrol Officer Behavior

Robin Shepard Engel

National Institute of Justice and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 16 pp. NCJ 194078

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/194078.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Describes the characteristics of field training officers' supervisory styles. The research found that the quality of field supervision can have a profound impact on patrol officer behavior, quite apart from quantity of supervision. Of the four supervisory styles identified in this NIJ Research for Practice, the "active" style had the most influence—in both positive and negative ways. It resulted in more problem-solving behavior and was most conducive to implementing community policing goals. On the other hand, an active style also was found to be associated with more frequent use of force.

How to Correctly Collect and Analyze Racial Profiling Data: Your Reputation Depends on it!

Joyce McMahon, Joel Garner, Ron Davis, and Amanda Kraus

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 158 pp. ACCN 199264

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/default.asp?Open=True&Item=770>.*

Summarizes many important methodological issues surrounding racial profiling and provides advice to law enforcement practitioners on how to more accurately collect and analyze racial profiling data in an easy-to-read and usable format. This COPS report is particularly timely as more and more States mandate law enforcement agencies to collect data during traffic stops. In addition to discussing previous and current racial profiling investigations, this report offers guidance on technical assistance for future data collection and evaluation efforts and makes recommendations for various stakeholder groups about their participation in and evaluation of future racial profiling issues.

Local Police Departments 2000

Matthew J. Hickman and Brian A. Reaves

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 33 pp. NCJ 196002

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/lpd00.htm>.*

Presents data collected from a representative sample of the nearly 13,000 general-purpose local police departments in the United States. This BJS report is based on the 2000 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey. Tables show the number and size of agencies, race and gender of sworn personnel, operating budgets and salaries, education and training requirements, sidearms, nonlethal weapons, community policing activities, computers and information systems, special technologies, and written policies and procedures. For example, the survey found that in 2000 nearly all local police 911 systems in jurisdictions with 10,000 or more residents were enhanced (i.e., capable of displaying such information as the caller's phone number, address, and special needs).

Promising Strategies from the Field: A National Overview

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2003. 58 pp. ACCN 199265

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Open=True&Item=815>.

Highlights specific projects and the progress of American law enforcement agencies that received COPS

grants and the impact COPS made on their communities. *Promising Strategies from the Field* focuses on ways COPS grantees operationalize and institutionalize community policing strategies to reduce crime and improve communication between law enforcement and the communities in their jurisdictions. This first installment features innovative practices and problem-solving projects by 11 grantees, each of which illustrates effective community policing. These agencies addressed problems such as domestic violence, methamphetamine abuse, and bullying in schools through problem-oriented and community policing strategies. This publication showcases the successful community strategies those agencies developed so

GUIDING BJA INTO THE FUTURE



BJA recently published *Principles and Promises: BJA's Plan for the Future* (NCJ 197078), a blueprint to guide the agency through the coming years as it designs policies, administers funding sources, and oversees programs. The booklet lays out the six principles and promises BJA hopes to fulfill:

- ★ Local control and limited government
- ★ Simplifying the process
- ★ Accountability for results
- ★ Providing assistance
- ★ Increasing communication
- ★ Working together to provide leadership

It also discusses policy initiatives BJA hopes will bring positive changes and help its partners in the field:

- ★ Community planning
- ★ Crime prevention
- ★ Counterterrorism
- ★ Law enforcement
- ★ Adjudication
- ★ Community and institutional corrections
- ★ Information technology
- ★ Faith-based initiatives

View it on the Web at <http://www.ncjrs.org/bja/pandp/index.html>.

BJA

that other agencies might learn from them and adapt them to their own jurisdictions.

Responding to Gangs: Evaluation and Research

Winifred L. Reed and Scott H. Decker (editors)
National Institute of Justice

2002. 330 pp. NCJ 190351

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/190351.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Presents a broad-based collection of papers representative of NIJ's portfolio of gang-related research. In keeping with NIJ's mission of generating research-based knowledge that can inform policy and benefit practitioners, this NIJ Research Report emphasizes program evaluation. Evaluations often indicate the efficacy and/or shortcomings of a program; in either case, the information can be applied by those seeking solutions to similar problems. The Report also examines field, survey, and records research in the interest of gender, race/ethnicity, and criminal justice system interventions.

Sheriffs' Offices 2000

Matthew J. Hickman and Brian A. Reaves
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 33 pp. NCJ 196534

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/so00.htm>.

Presents data collected from a representative sample of the more than 3,000 sheriffs' offices in the United States. This BJS report is based on the 2000 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey. Tables show the number and size of agencies, personnel, budget and pay, agency functions, community policing activities, computers and information systems, and written policies and procedures. For example, from 1990 to 2000, the survey found that the percentage of sheriffs' offices requiring all field officers to wear protective body armor more than doubled and that operating budgets increased 45 percent after adjusting for inflation.

Tribal Law Enforcement, 2000

Matthew J. Hickman
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2003. 4 pp. NCJ 197936

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/tle00.htm>.

Presents information on the characteristics (e.g., personnel, services, and functions) of tribally operated law enforcement agencies in the United States. Selected findings include a special section on crime in Indian Country. Data are taken from the 2000 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. Tribally operated agencies employed 3,462 full-time personnel, including 2,303 sworn (67 percent) and 1,159 nonsworn (33 percent). Thirty-seven percent of tribally operated agencies had at least one full-time sworn school resource officer. In addition, a majority of the agencies provided court security (56 percent) and search and rescue operations (53 percent).

Victims

Children at Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs: Helping Meth's Youngest Victims

Karen Swetlow
Office for Victims of Crime

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 197590

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/children/welcome.html>.

Describes the risks (e.g., physical danger and emotional trauma) facing children raised in or around drug laboratories and current practices communities are implementing to help them. The number of methamphetamine (meth) labs is increasing, as is the number of children harmed by living in or visiting them. This OVC Bulletin will help professionals respond to the children they encounter during seizures of clandestine meth labs. The Bulletin discusses the experiences of States that are on the front lines of helping children found at meth labs and emphasizes the importance of collaboration among Federal, State, and local agencies in providing these children with adequate care and protection.

Crime and the Nation's Households, 2000, With Trends, 1994–2000

Patsy A. Klaus
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 194107

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cnh00.htm>.

Examines the percentage of households that experienced one or more crimes in 2000, with trends since 1994. For the first time, the National Crime Victimization Survey reported on the percentages of households victimized by vandalism and intimate partner violence. Prevalence measures show the

percentage of households affected by crime, a perspective absent in crime counts of criminal incidents. Data are presented by race, ethnicity, place of residence, region, and size of household. Among the findings are that 16 percent of U.S. households had a member who was a victim of a violent crime or theft and about 14 percent of households experienced burglary or motor vehicle or property theft.

F.A.S.T.: Financial Abuse Specialist Team

*Santa Clara County Public Health Department's Violence Prevention Program
Office for Victims of Crime*

2003. Video (30 min.). NCJ 198153

Available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Highlights financial fraud against the elderly, a crime that is on the rise at alarming rates in the United States. To combat the increase in this crime, Santa Clara County's (California) Department of Aging and Adult Services created a Financial Abuse Specialist Team (F.A.S.T.) that has been nationally recognized for its successful work fighting elder financial fraud. The team is made up of various government agencies that work collaboratively to assist high-risk elders in the most expedient manner possible. The video educates viewers on all aspects of elder financial fraud and serves as a template for

agencies interested in creating a F.A.S.T. team in their community.

Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications

*Dean G. Kilpatrick, Benjamin E. Saunders, and
Daniel W. Smith
National Institute of Justice*

2003. 20 pp. NCJ 194972

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/194972.html>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Explores consequences of child and adolescent victimization by examining the relationships between victimization experiences, various mental health problems, substance abuse, and delinquency. This NIJ Research in Brief discusses the prevalence and effects of several types of victimization, including sexual and physical assault, physically abusive punishment, and witnessing an act of violence. Results are analyzed across gender and race/ethnicity and translated into national estimates. Based on the National Survey of Adolescents, the study found that youth victimization is clearly linked to mental health problems and delinquent behavior. For example, negative outcomes were three to five times higher for victims of sexual assault than for nonvictims. —◆

Check Out Our NEW LOOK and Features



OJP's Reentry Web site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry>) has been redesigned. The site, the primary source of online information for and about grantees of OJP's Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative, is now appropriate for a more general audience. New sections include State Activities & Resources and Training & Technical Assistance.

The site has been redesigned to make it easier to navigate. The Publications section has been reorganized by topical areas, making publications easier to find. The Federal & National Resources section contains links to OJP's Federal partners, including the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Housing and Urban Development.

To access these resources, visit the redesigned OJP Reentry Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry>.



JUSTICE IN THE JOURNALS

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Journal of Drug Issues

Volume 32, Number 4, Fall 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Florida State University, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, 634 West Call Street, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1127 (850-644-7368). Annual subscriptions: \$95 individual, \$120 institutional. Add \$10 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"A Drug Court Outcome Evaluation Comparing Arrests in a Two Year Follow-up Period" by Ellen

Wolfe, Joseph Gudyish, and Jenna Termondt (pp. 1155-1171). Reports on an outcome evaluation of a drug court in San Mateo County, California, by comparing arrest rates of drug court participants and nonparticipants and for graduates and non-graduates. During a 2-year followup period, no significant differences were found in rearrest rates between the participant and nonparticipant groups, but graduates showed lower rearrest rates than non-graduates (19 percent versus 53 percent). In an analysis of factors associated with rearrest, only a prior history of conviction predicted an increased likelihood for rearrest, while being female and older decreased that likelihood. One unexpected finding from this study was that graduates tended to receive more sanctions than nongraduates to encourage compliance with drug court requirements. The authors conclude that strategies should be developed to increase retention and graduation and the impact of drug courts; other evaluation approaches, such as longitudinal cohort studies, are needed to assess a broader range of drug court outcome measures; and the drug court movement may benefit from increased reliance on stronger study designs, including randomized trials.

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency

Volume 40, Number 1, February 2003

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-818-7243). Annual subscriptions: \$86 individual, \$375 institutional. Add \$16 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Linking Local Labor Market Opportunity To Violent Adolescent Delinquency" by Paul E. Bellair, Vincent J. Roscigno, and Thomas L. McNulty (pp. 6-33). Tests a contextual model that links local labor market structure, adolescents, and violent delinquency using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health. Findings suggest that low-wage, service-sector employment opportunity directly increases the likelihood of violent delinquency, with a small proportion of this effect mediated by school achievement and family attachment. This is consistent with prior research that shows that as adolescents develop, less emotional energy is directed toward the family. Low-wage, service-sector concentration appears to have a persistent effect on adolescent violence, even when

Want To Prevent Child Delinquency? Start with the facts.

A new Bulletin series from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) presents comprehensive research information on **Child Delinquency**. The Bulletins explain the risk factors for offending by young children, analyze child delinquency statistics, and describe early intervention programs and approaches.



Young offenders (age 12 and younger) are more likely to become serious, violent, and chronic offenders than those who start offending in adolescence. However, they are also at an age when interventions are most likely to succeed.

View this Bulletin series online at <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org> or call the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736 to order printed copies.

microlevel processes and prior violence are controlled. The authors suggest that adolescents are placed at a heightened risk of delinquency when employment prospects and mobility appear dim. The authors propose that future research explore the relationship between educational institutions and economic conditions, processes occurring within schools, and the impact of strain factors (e.g., anger, depression, frustration, and stress).

Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management

Volume 25, Number 4, 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Emerald, 44 Brattle Street, 4th Floor, Cambridge, MA 02138 (888-622-0075). Annual subscriptions: United States \$869, United Kingdom £599 + VAT £52.41, Australia \$1,399, and Euros € 1,019 + VAT € 89.16.

"Gender and Police Stress: The Convergent and Divergent Impact of Work Environment, Work-Family Conflict, and Stress Coping Mechanisms of Female and Male Police Officers" by Ni He, Jihong Zhao, and Carol A. Archbold (pp. 687-708). Explores the impact of various factors on physical and psychological

stresses of police officers using survey data from a large New England police department. The study pays particular attention to similarities and differences across genders. Results indicate that for both genders, work-family conflict (spillover) and destructive coping mechanisms are among the strongest and most consistent stressors, regardless of the measures of dependent variable employed (somatization, anxiety, and depression). Although findings show that female officers have statistically significant higher levels of somatization and depression than male officers, they do not differ statistically in the clinically developed measure of anxiety. Conversely, the authors found divergent impacts of exposure to negative work environment, camaraderie, and constructive coping mechanisms on different work-related stress measures across genders. For example, constructive coping (e.g., spiritual guidance or consulting one's spouse, family members, or friends) was found to reduce depression among female officers to a much greater degree than among their male counterparts. The authors conclude that police administrators need to create greater flexibility in accommodating officers' professional, personal, and family needs and tailor stress management programs to fit a police department's specific needs. —◆

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Females in the Criminal Justice System

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

The Need for Gender-Specific Programs

According to NIJ's *Research on Women and Girls in the Justice System*, criminal behavior by women has been misperceived as less serious than criminal behavior by men. Women historically have made up only a small proportion of the offender population, and the crimes they commit are more likely to be minor offenses. This perception has concealed a trend in the rising number of female offenders and has inhibited the development of gender-specific programs to address the issue (NCJ 180973).

BJS statistics show that females increasingly are committing violent crimes. In 1998, 14 percent of violent crime victims indicated that a woman committed the crime (NCJ 175688). During 2001, that number had jumped to 19 percent of victims of violent crime (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cvusst.htm>).

As a result, the growth in the female offender population can be seen in each component of corrections. From 1990 to 1998, the number of women per capita under correctional supervision grew 48 percent, compared with a 27-percent increase in the number of men per capita. There was also a 40-percent increase in the number of women under probation supervision, a 60-percent increase in the jail rate for women, an 80-percent increase in the number of female offenders under parole

supervision, and an 88-percent increase in the imprisonment rate for women (NCJ 175688).

Rates of female juvenile offenders also are rising. Between 1988 and 1997, the number of delinquency cases involving females increased 83 percent (FS 200016). The number of juvenile females arrested for violent crimes increased 25 percent between 1992 and 1996 (NCJ 178254).

Many risk factors can contribute to women's criminal behavior, including substance abuse, mental illness, spousal abuse, and responsibilities for their children. One of the most significant risk factors is prior victimization (NCJ 171668). According to *Profile of Jail Inmates 1996*, a BJS Special Report, 48 percent of jailed women reported having been physically or sexually abused prior to admission and 27 percent had been raped. Ninety-two percent of female juvenile offenders interviewed in 1998 reported that they had been subjected to some form of emotional, physical, and/or sexual abuse (NCJ 178254).

Although the rate of offenses for females remains much lower than that for men, many unique issues for women need to be addressed throughout the criminal justice system. Efforts have already been made by the American Correctional Association, which held a conference in 1993 titled "A Time for Change" about delinquent female offenders. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is developing training and technical assistance for elected officials and practitioners and has conducted research on the offending patterns of juvenile females. Although effective gender-specific programs have been established, only a small number of these promising prevention programs exist across the United States.

On behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice, NCJRS has compiled a list of publications, products, and Web-based resources to assist those who work with or are conducting research on females in the criminal justice system.

Publications

Corrections

Women Offenders (NCJ 175688)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/wo.htm>.

Examines offending by adult women and their handling by the criminal justice system.

Women Offenders: Programming Needs and Promising Approaches (NCJ 171668)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/171668.pdf>.

Presents the findings of a survey of State-level correctional administrators, prison and jail administrators, and program administrators to determine the special needs of incarcerated women in the areas of management, screening, assessment, and programming.

Female Juvenile Offenders

Adolescent Girls: The Role of Depression in the Development of Delinquency (FS 000244)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/fs000244.pdf>.

Examines whether and how depression might predict antisocial behavior among girls.

Guiding Principles for Promising Female Programming: An Inventory of Best Practices (NCJ 173415)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/principles/contents.html>.

Outlines the promising practices in programming for girls who are already involved in the juvenile justice system or who are at risk of delinquency.

Juvenile Female Offenders: A Status of the States Report (NCJ 174464)

Available electronically at: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gender>.

Describes State efforts to develop and implement programs and policies to address issues related to female juvenile offenders and females at risk of juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile Justice Journal, Volume 6, Number 1 (NCJ 178254)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/178254.pdf>.

Focuses on a 21st-century strategy for investing in girls to prevent the intergenerational cycle of family fragmentation and crime, and discusses the work of the Maryland Department of Juvenile Justice's Female Intervention Team and the operations of the National Girls' Caucus, an effort to ensure equitable treatment for girls in the juvenile justice system.

What About Girls? (FS 9884)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/fs-9884.pdf>.

Reviews how States are dealing with female juvenile offenders, developing an inventory of best practices, producing a prototype training curriculum, and implementing numerous program development activities.

Recidivism

Confronting Relapse and Recidivism: Case Management and Aftercare Services in the OPTS Program (NCJ 181047)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/181047.pdf>.

Discusses the Opportunity to Succeed (OPTS) program, which was designed to reduce substance abuse relapse and criminal recidivism by providing comprehensive aftercare services to felony offenders with alcohol and drug offense histories.

Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1994 (NCJ 193427)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/rpr94.htm>.

Reports on the rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration of former inmates who were tracked for 3 years after their release from prisons in 15 States in 1994.

Research on Female Offenders

Female Delinquency Cases, 1997 (FS 200016)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/fs200016.pdf>.

Discusses data on female delinquency cases in 1997. It presents counts and trends, offender characteristics, offenses, detention, intake decisions, waiver to criminal court, and adjudication and disposition.

Female Gangs: A Focus on Research (NCJ 186159)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/186159.pdf>.

Summarizes research on female gangs and draws attention to programmatic and research needs.

Research on Women and Girls in the Justice System (NCJ 180973)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/180973.pdf>.

Examines the relationship between violence against women and female criminality, prostitution and sex workers as victims as well as defendants, and the relationship between child abuse and neglect and later criminality among females.

Women in Criminal Justice: A Twenty Year Update (NCJ 173416)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reports/98Guides/wcjs98/>.

Evaluates recommendations on issues that the criminal justice field should examine to ensure that women and girls are treated fairly in the criminal justice system.

Substance Abuse

Substance Use Among Women: A Reference and Resource Guide (NCJ 182229)

Addresses various aspects of substance use among women and the crisis it has become.

Women and Drugs

Availability electronically at <http://www.whitehouse.drugpolicy.gov/drugfact/women/index.html>.

Presents a compilation of statistics on rates of female substance abuse, emergency department visits for drug use, admissions to substance abuse treatment, and drug-related arrests.

Victims and Human Trafficking

Risk Factors for Violent Victimization of Women: A Prospective Study, Final Report (NCJ 189161)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/189161.pdf>.

Examines the influence of a woman's history of child sexual abuse as a predictor of later violent



OVC Moves to Online Grant Applications

Beginning in fiscal year 2003, the Office for Victims of Crime is requiring that all applications for discretionary and formula grants be submitted via the improved online Grants Management System (GMS). OVC will post its program plan and solicitations only—no printed copies of the program plan or application kit will be published.

GMS expedites the review and processing of grant applications, among other advantages.

A toll-free number also is available for users to call when they need technical support.

OVC is creating a listserv for potential funding applications. If you would like to be added to the listserv and receive updates about GMS and funding solicitations, please send name, phone number, and e-mail address to William Sherman, Listserv Administrator, at ShermanW@ojp.usdoj.gov.



For more information about GMS, go to <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fundopps.htm>.

victimization and whether other childhood or situational factors also increased the risk of such victimization.

Trafficking in Persons: A Guide for Non-governmental Organizations (BC 000674)

Available electronically at <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/wetf/trafficbrochure.pdf>.

Provides information on human trafficking, an explanation of laws on the issue, and services and benefits for victims.

Trafficking in Women and Children: Violence Against Women and Humanity

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/un_preprorehab.html.

Discusses the trafficking of women and children as a global issue that affects humanity, gender equality, and human rights.

Women as Victims and Survivors in the Context of Transnational Crime (NCJ 188842)

Available electronically at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/un_background.html.

Analyzes women as victims and survivors of transnational crime and focuses on definitions and strategy issues, law enforcement and support services, and policy recommendations.

Web-Based Resources

Family and Corrections Network

<http://www.fcnetwork.org>

The Family and Corrections Network is for and about families of prisoners. This resource offers information, training and technical assistance on children of prisoners, parenting programs for prisoners, prison visiting, incarcerated fathers and mothers, hospitality programs, returning to the community, the impact of the justice system on families, and prison marriage.

International Information Programs: Human Trafficking, U.S. Department of State

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/traffic>

Trafficking in humans is one of the global issues highlighted by the International Information Programs. This online resource provides fact sheets, reports, and documents on the problem; presents international initiatives that address human trafficking and slavery; and lists nongovernmental organizations that work toward eliminating these crimes.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Women and Gender Research

<http://www.drugabuse.gov/WHGD/WHGDHome.html>

The mission of NIDA's Women and Gender Research section is to promote research of and disseminate information on women's health and gender differences. The Web site provides an overview of its work, abstracts of NIDA-funded research, recommendations for drug abuse research that focuses on the study of women and gender differences, NIH application forms, NIDA publications and research reports on women and gender, and other Web sites of interest.

National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA)

<http://www.njda.com>

This nonprofit organization works exclusively to advance the science and processes of juvenile detention services through the overall improvement of the juvenile justice profession. The Web site contains information on NJDA's staff and officers, its four working committees, State contacts, training and technical assistance, training materials and publications, and upcoming events. It also has sections specifically for administrators and vendors.

National Violence Against Women Prevention Research Center

<http://www.vawprevention.org>

This Web site, sponsored by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is designed to help scientists, practitioners, advocates, grassroots organizations, and other professionals and laypeople interested in current topics related to violence against women and its prevention. It provides information on research, advocacy and practice, public policy, education and training, related resources, and recent news. The Web site also contains information specifically for victims, including Internet safety.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Statistics on Women, Pregnancy, and Related Topics: Women and Substance Use

<http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/women.htm>

SAMHSA is a Federal agency charged with improving the quality and availability of drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitative services. This online resource provides statistics on women in treatment and pregnant women and substance abuse from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Community Prosecution: Community Role and Programmatic Content by Cheryl Irons-Guynn, Lillian Dote, John S. Goldkamp, and Doris Weiland. NCJ 198031. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2002. 165 pp. Grant number 2000-PP-CX-0047.

Discusses the role of the community in community prosecution and the substance of community prosecution initiatives. Interviews were conducted with community prosecution initiative representatives in 36 sites whose programs were begun between 1985 and 2000. The sites differed in the processes employed to select their target communities and in the criteria employed, including specific crime problems, community resources, and police administrative boundaries. The role of the community in prosecution strategies ranged from relatively passive (mainly recipients of services or interventions orchestrated by others) to a central leadership role (residents became a principal driving force in identifying and addressing problems). Community interactions with prosecutors ranged from recipients of information exchange to central, co-equal, problem-solving partners.

Decision Making in the Juvenile Justice System: A Comparative Study of Four States by Rosemary Sarri, Jeffrey J. Shook, Geoffrey Ward, Mark Creekmore, Cheri Albertson, Sara Goodkind, and Jo Chih Soh. NCJ 198620. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 363 pp. Grant number 98-JB-VX-0112.

Examines the case processing decisions and perceptions of court personnel in 12 juvenile courts in 4 States (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio) to determine whether such decisions can be made more rational and fair through structured decision-making related to accountability-based sanctions. States and counties varied in their use of structured decisionmaking. The most significant finding is the variability within and among the States in the number of juveniles processed and the patterns of processing (initial detention through placement). Juvenile code change trends include shifting transfer decision authority from judges to prosecutors and legislatures, giving prosecutors more authority in court, restricting juvenile court judges' discretion, and providing fewer resources to juvenile courts.

When Silenced Voices Speak: An Exploratory Study of Prostitute Homicide by Jonathan Adam Dudek. NCJ 198117. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 499 pp. Grant number 2001-IJ-CX-0001.

Undertakes to facilitate ongoing investigations of murdered female prostitutes, identify victim and offender characteristics, foster further research into this homicide subtype, and advocate for the victims. The author analyzed relevant literature and victim, offender, and crime scene data from closed case files. The study sample was small and geographically restricted. The homicide victims appeared similar in terms of lifestyle and illicit drug use. Single homicides often resulted from nonsexual motivations and interpersonal disputes; serial homicides were exclusively sexually motivated. Single and serial offenders had similar violent criminal backgrounds, substance use histories, and lifestyles. Serial offenders, however, often planned their actions and had histories of sexual aggression, deviant sexual interests, and active sadistic sexual fantasies. —◆

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Corrections

- ☐ 01 **NCJ 195670.** Education and Correctional Populations (BJS). See p. 4.
☐ 02 **NCJ 196023.** HIV in Prisons, 2000 (BJS). See p. 4.

Courts

- ☐ 03 **NCJ 197104.** Federal Criminal Case Processing, 2001: With trends 1982–2001, Reconciled Data (BJS). See p. 5.
☐ 04 **NCJ 196020.** State Court Prosecutors in Small Districts, 2001 (BJS). See p. 5.

Drugs and Crime

- ☐ 05 **NCJ 193013.** 2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring: Annual Report (NIJ). See p. 6.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ 06 **NCJ 195420.** Juveniles in Court (OJJDP). See p. 6.
☐ 07 **NCJ 193763.** OJJDP's Tribal Youth Initiatives (OJJDP). See p. 6.
☐ 08 **NCJ 193411.** Prevalence and Development of Child Delinquency (OJJDP). See p. 7.

Law Enforcement

- ☐ 09 **NCJ 194078.** How Police Supervisory Styles Influence Patrol Officer Behavior (NIJ). See p. 8.
☐ 10 **NCJ 196002.** Local Police Departments 2000 (BJS). See p. 8.
☐ 11 **NCJ 190351.** Responding to Gangs: Evaluation and Research (NIJ). See p. 10.

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- ☐ **12 NCJ 196534.** Sheriffs' Offices 2000 (BJS). See p. 10.
☐ **13 NCJ 197936.** Tribal Law Enforcement, 2000 (BJS). See p. 10.

Victims

- ☐ **14 NCJ 197590.** Children at Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs: Helping Meth's Youngest Victims (OVC). See p. 10.
☐ **15 NCJ 194107.** Crime and the Nation's Households, 2000, With Trends, 1994–2000 (BJS). See p. 10.
☐ **16 NCJ 198153.** F.A.S.T.: Financial Abuse Specialist Team (OVC). See p. 11.
☐ **17 NCJ 194972.** Youth Victimization: Prevalence and Implications (NIJ). See p. 11.

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